

WIFE SHOTS GIRL IN HOTEL.

IMPERIAL STENOGRAPHER MAY DIE OF HER WOUNDS.

Shooting Takes Place in Sight of Many Guests—Woman Was Employed by Young, Whose Wife Fired the Bullet—He Thinks She Is Insane.

Mrs. Beatrice Young, the wife of William G. Young, who has the typewriting privilege at the Hotel Imperial, walked into the hotel at noon yesterday and shot Mrs. Kathleen Morgan, a stenographer employed by her husband. The bullet, which was fired from above, tore through the right shoulder, piercing the lung and liver. Mrs. Morgan will probably die.

Mrs. Young, whose mind seemed to be in a state of confusion, protested that she knew nothing about the shooting. After being looked up at Police Headquarters for several hours she became ill and was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

Mr. Young says that his wife, from whom he has been separated for a month, is insane, and that the shooting was the conception of an unbalanced mind. Mrs. Young evidently had a real or fancied grievance against Mrs. Morgan, for after the shooting she muttered, incoherently, that Mrs. Morgan had attempted to kidnap, or had kidnapped, her child.

Mrs. Morgan has been employed by Young for about a month at the Hotel Imperial. She is a good looking blonde, about 30 years old. Young says, and Mrs. Morgan made a similar statement, that he employed Mrs. Morgan at the request of his wife, who introduced her to him. Mrs. Morgan has been living at the Hotel Martha Washington for about a year, but there it was said that little was known about her except that her home was in Vermont.

Mrs. Young is a slim brunette who has a good complexion and wears eyeglasses. She is about 31 years old. Her husband says that she has been acting queerly for almost a year, but that the first serious outbreak came about a month ago, when she had him arrested on a charge of assault. He was held for trial in Special Sessions and the case has not yet been decided.

It seems that after Young's arrest Mrs. Young hired a furnished room from Dr. H. B. Whitehouse at 40 West Twenty-sixth street. Her 3-year-old son has been living with her mother in Minnesota. She has had practically no callers at the house and kept a good deal to herself. She left the house about 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning, and those who saw her say she seemed troubled and worried.

The time after Mrs. Young left the house until she went to the Imperial she must have spent shopping. As a result of the shopping trip there arrived at her home in the afternoon several boxes for her, including a little wicker carriage such as little girls have for their dolls. It is probable that she bought the revolver on the shopping trip, too, for the pistol she used is a new one.

It was a few minutes before noon when she entered the thirty-second street entrance of the hotel. She inquired at the desk for her husband and then wandered around the corridor for a few minutes. Then she walked up stairs to the mezzanine floor, where Young has his typewriting office. The office is a few steps across the hall from the writing room and there is nothing to obstruct the view of one room from the other.

Young has the typewriting privilege at several hotels. At the Imperial he has a staff of stenographers, but only two were working at noon.

They were Mrs. Morgan and Miss Vivian Boulton. Mrs. Morgan was sitting at a desk near the corridor, taking dictation from Frank Wiggins, the assistant manager of the hotel. Mr. Wiggins was at her right with his back to the writing room, which was well filled with men and women.

Mrs. Young rushed down the hall and stopped behind Mr. Wiggins's chair. Suddenly a revolver was shoved over his shoulder, close to his face. He grabbed the hand that held it and at the same time the pistol went off. Mrs. Young tumbled over on him, apparently exhausted. He twisted her hand and the revolver dropped to the floor. With the report of the revolver Mrs. Morgan screamed, slid out of her chair and fell on the floor.

Instantly there was a great hubbub in the writing room and all over the hotel. Mrs. Young cried, "She wanted to kidnap my child, she tried to steal my child." Mrs. Morgan, who had fainted from shock, recovered in a few minutes and said: "Poor woman, she must have been crazy." Some one summoned Dr. Gilday, the hotel physician, and Policeman William Flood of the traffic squad, who was stationed outside of the hotel, rushed in.

Dr. Gilday saw at once that Mrs. Morgan was seriously hurt and called an ambulance from the New York Hospital. Policeman Flood took charge of Mrs. Young. She was calm and refused to say anything. Dr. Burroughs, who came with the ambulance, hustled Mrs. Morgan off to the hospital, and Mrs. Young was taken to the headquarters of the traffic squad in East Twenty-seventh street, but it was hours before the hotel quieted down.

The sergeant at the traffic squad had some trouble in getting Mrs. Young to answer the formal questions for her pedigree. Policeman Flood asked her why she had shot Mrs. Morgan. "Shooting? Shooting? What shooting?" she said. Then she was taken to Mrs. Morgan's bedside at the hospital, where Mrs. Morgan identified her, saying, "That is the woman who shot me."

Young was at his office at 220 Fifth avenue, where he has the Fifth Avenue Stenographic Bureau, when his wife was at the Imperial. He was notified at once and sent for his lawyer, Alexander C. Young, who is no relative of his. After a talk with his lawyer and Miss Boulton, the stenographer who was at the Imperial, Mr. Young made this statement:

"For some time I have had knowledge of what I thought to be insanity in my wife. I have guarded carefully against violence toward myself, but I had no thought that she would turn against others."

Mrs. Young and Mrs. Morgan were friends, and at the time I established my business here Mrs. Young requested me to employ her friend. Upon being introduced to Mrs. Morgan by my wife I found her to be a competent stenographer and employed her. This was when I took possession at the Imperial Hotel on the

26th day of July last. This is my sole relation with Mrs. Morgan.

"Mrs. Young and I were married in 1901, and we have a child, a boy three years of age, who is with Mrs. Young's mother at the present time in Winona, Minn. Mrs. Young has been East with me since September last. Shortly after her arrival she acted strangely, and ever since that time her malady, if such it may be called, has been increasing to such an extent that I have been seriously disturbed over her condition, so much so that on several occasions I have consulted physicians regarding her condition. Within two months I consulted my attorney with a view of starting some proceedings to inquire into her sanity. At the very time this was before me she had me arrested on the charge of assault, and my attorney then advised me that for me to start any such proceedings in the face of this charge then pending against me would appear as if I were attempting to avoid a trial on that charge and to place her under restraint or confinement."

"Acting upon his advice in that regard, I refrained from taking any steps, intending to watch her closely, as I have, and to take such steps as were proper immediately upon the disposition of the charge against me."

"My wife's actions for the past ten months have been such and she showed insanity so strongly that she has been observed by all my friends, who have commented upon it, some of whom have frequently advised me that it was my duty to have her examined by an alienist."

"Knowing my wife to be totally irresponsible for her acts, my duty is simple. I will aid her in every possible way, as she is my wife, the mother of my child and a good woman. I have instructed my attorney that if there are any steps for him to take on her behalf he should do so on my account. Whatever I can do, in any manner, to alleviate the suffering or aid the victim of my poor wife's deranged mind, of course, I shall do."

Young, his counsel and a friend started for Police Headquarters about 6 o'clock last evening to see Mrs. Young. She had then been taken to Bellevue. At first the Headquarters officials decided to lock her up for the night at the Mulberry street station, where they expected to find a matron, but they were told that the matron was on her vacation.

Then Mrs. Young was brought back to Police Headquarters and was placed in the cell at the Elizabeth street station at 6 o'clock. Mrs. Young complained of being ill and she was sent to Bellevue in an ambulance. Lawyer Young called there last night and had a ten minutes talk with her in the prison ward. He said he would appear for her in the Jefferson Market court this morning, and intimated that her defense would be insanity.

Then Mrs. Young was brought back to Police Headquarters and was placed in the cell at the Elizabeth street station at 6 o'clock. Mrs. Young complained of being ill and she was sent to Bellevue in an ambulance. Lawyer Young called there last night and had a ten minutes talk with her in the prison ward. He said he would appear for her in the Jefferson Market court this morning, and intimated that her defense would be insanity.

U. S. SHIPS TO SEEK ATHOS.

Disabled British Vessel With Owner's Son Aboard Is Long Overdue.

The United States collier Brutus, which is scheduled to leave Newport News today for the Windward Islands, has been instructed to search incidentally for the overdue British steamship Athos, which sailed from Port Antonio for this port on Aug. 2 and six days later was spoken by the Atlas liner Adirondack with her crank shaft broken.

John A. Donald of the Donald Steamship Company at 18 Broadway, who owns the Athos, still believes that she is all right. He received last evening a despatch from the Navy Department, saying that the revenue cutter Unaca had been ordered from Charleston, S. C., to join the Brutus in her quest.

It is regarded as probable that the Athos has drifted to the eastward of the regular steamship lanes of travel and thus has not been reported by any of the arriving steamers from Jamaica or Southern ports. On board the Athos as passengers are Miss Anna Dunne, Douglas Donald, young son of the owner of the ship; two sons of Capt. H. B. Saunders and Mr. and Mrs. Lund. Mr. Lund is a teacher in the Stapleton school, public school, who is taking the trip as a vacation.

John A. Donald said last night that no anxiety was felt as to the ultimate welfare of the ship and all on board, and that neither the relatives of the passengers nor the owners of the ship had lost their belief in the safety of the ship and all on board.

PLUNGER READY TO DO STUNTS.

She Will Be Towed Through Hell Gate and Will Go On to Oyster Bay Today.

The submarine boat Plunger is ready for her visit to Oyster Bay and will probably leave the navy yard at Brooklyn, shortly after noon today, in charge of Capt. Charles P. Nelson. She will be towed through Hell Gate, after which she may be turned loose to work her way under steam up to Oyster Bay. The Lieutenant doesn't think the Plunger will be called upon to do any maneuvering or experimental stunts until Thursday in the presence of President Roosevelt.

FLAGLER AUTO RUNS OVER BOY.

Had Not Badly Hurt—Driver Cash Arrested and Released.

An automobile owned by John H. Flagler struck Joseph Napoli, a boy living at 808 West 135th street, yesterday afternoon, but inflicted no worse injuries than a scalp wound and bruise. The machine was driven by Harry Cash, who said that he was employed by Mr. Flagler.

Policeman Ringstein placed Cash under arrest. Neither the boy nor his parents would make a complaint, however, and he was released.

VIGOROUS SLEEPWALKER OF 92.

Foam Himself Falling From Window, Grabbed Sill and Hung On Till Saved by Cop.

THOS. F. WALSH'S SON KILLED.

HIS AUTO CRASHES THROUGH A BRIDGE AT NEWPORT.

His Sister Evelyn, Mrs. Kernochan, Harry Oelrichs and Herbert C. Pell, Who Were in the Machine, All Hurt—Millionaire's Son Was Only 19 Years Old.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 19.—Vincent F. Walsh, son of Thomas F. Walsh, the millionaire mine owner, who has the William Waldorf Astor villa, Beaulieu, for the summer, was fatally injured in an automobile accident this afternoon at Easton's Beach and died soon afterward at the Newport Hospital.

In the automobile with young Mr. Walsh were his sister, Miss Evelyn L. Walsh; Mrs. James L. Kernochan, Harry E. Oelrichs, son of C. M. Oelrichs, and Herbert C. Pell, Jr., son of Herbert C. Pell of New York and Tuxedo. All were hurt. Miss Walsh's injuries being the most serious, for one of her thigh bones was broken. Mrs. Kernochan, Mr. Oelrichs, Mr. Pell and the chauffeur were badly bruised and cut, but their injuries are not dangerous.

The party was returning from the Clam Bake Club in Mr. Walsh's 40 horse-power machine, Mr. Walsh driving, and was coming toward Newport at a good rate of speed. At the end of Easton's Beach there is a creek, which is crossed by a wooden bridge, the scene of many accidents.

As the machine approached this point one of the rear tires burst, the machine slid to one side and went through the wooden rail on the right side of the bridge into the creek. As it went down, part of the rail went through the side of the machine, another part striking Mr. Walsh. The machine turned over and the occupants were hurled beneath it. The crash was heard along the beach, which was crowded with bathers. C. M. Brerley of Newport, W. Hoyt of Boston and W. F. Thompson of Beverly, Mass., who were near, hastened to the spot to render assistance. Fortunately there was two feet of water in the creek at the time and there was no danger of the people drowning. The men at once began the work of extricating the people from under the machine, being joined by Inspector Denman and Officer Watson of the police department. The officers sent in a call for an ambulance and doctors, and they soon came.

Young Walsh was seen to be the most severely injured and he was placed in the ambulance and hurried to the Newport Hospital, where he died shortly after. The rest of the party were wat through and all were more or less injured. Miss Walsh was bruised about the body and had a fractured thigh and was sent home in the ambulance. She asked that her brother be first attended to.

Mrs. Kernochan was badly bruised and cut, as were Mr. Oelrichs and Mr. Pell and the chauffeur. The fall of the machine had been about six feet and it had turned completely over. It is thought that Mr. Walsh must have been struck in the head by a piece of the bridge rail, as he was unconscious when picked up.

Thomas F. Walsh was one of the first on the scene. He arrived before all of the victims had been extricated, and he accompanied his son to the hospital and was beside him when he died. The news quickly spread throughout the cottage colony, and many messages of sympathy were sent to the Walsh cottage, where Mrs. Walsh was heartbroken.

Vincent F. Walsh was but 19 years old, and was looked upon as one of the most expert chauffeurs in the cottage colony. His Mercedes machine was a new one and he had been driving it but a few weeks. The accident is attributed solely to the bursting of the rear tire.

Walsh was a bright young man and had been studying hard all summer, it being his intention to enter Yale this fall. He was a great favorite with the young people in the cottage colony, although it is the Walshes' first season in Newport; they have made scores of friends, and great sorrow is expressed on all sides.

Miss Walsh is one of the most popular young women in the cottage colony. Mrs. Kernochan is one of the best known cross country riders in the smart set and is well known in sporting circles, having a kennel of her own.

Mr. Oelrichs is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs and Mr. Pell the son of Mr. Herbert C. Pell. Dr. Stewart attended Miss Walsh and found that her right thigh was fractured and she had suffered a severe shock.

The rest of the party suffered shock and are severely bruised and cut. There have never been such exciting scenes at Newport as those which followed the accident, there being a rush of ambulances and carriages in all directions, either taking the victims to their homes or bringing physicians to attend to their injuries, followed by the running of trained nurses to the various houses of the patients.

This evening it is said that none of them is fatally injured, but all badly bruised. That all in the party were not killed is looked on as a miracle, after a view of the wrecked automobile. This is not the first accident that has happened at this spot. It is at the foot of a steep hill and machines are inclined to be run down this hill at great speed, and it is a wonder that more accidents have not occurred there.

An examination of the machine shows that it must have been going at great speed. The rails on the side of the bridge were four by four hard wood pieces. One of these had entered the forward part of the machine and passed clean through it, coming out at the rear, and it is likely that this is what killed Walsh. The machine is a complete wreck.

Thomas F. Walsh came to this country from Ireland when he was 19 and went to Colorado, where almost at once he met fortune in the mines. He married Carrie B. Read of Leadville twenty-six years ago. In 1897 the Walsh family moved to Washington, and Mr. Walsh was appointed a commissioner to the Paris Exposition by President McKinley. Miss Evelyn Walsh, now in her early twenties, has spent most of her life in France and Italy, where her social successes have caused the rumor that she was engaged to many of the unannounced titles. Mr. Walsh took Beaulieu for the summer at a rental of \$30,000.

A great part of the Walsh fortune was made in the Camp Bird mine, which was sold to an English syndicate for \$14,000,000. Other of Mr. Walsh's mining ventures, all of which were successful, were at Cripple Creek and Kokomo.

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TO MAKE ARMY STRENGTH 350,000.

War Department Has Plans for Holding a Quarter of a Million Men Available.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 19.—Plans are under consideration in the War Department, which may be laid before Congress at its next session, for increasing the war strength of the army to 350,000 men.

Certain officials of the War Department have been working on the plan for several weeks, and now have it in tangible form. The Regular army now consists of 40,000 men. The new plan involves the creation of a "Regular reserve," consisting of able-bodied discharged soldiers, whose names would be on file at the War Department, and who would be ready for service at any moment. The Regular reserve would consist of 40,000 men, each of whom would be paid \$3 a month. They would be required to furnish their addresses to the War Department and notify the Department of any change in address.

Thus an army of 100,000 men with military training could be quickly mobilized. The plan next includes the creation of a "national reserve" of 100,000 men. Their names and addresses would be on file in the Department and they would be paid a small sum yearly, probably about \$2. Altogether, the Regular reserve, the national reserve and the militia of the various States would be 250,000 men.

STORK MUST CALL EACH YEAR.

Dowie's Order to the Married Folk of Zion City.

WADSWORTH, Ill., Aug. 19.—In connection with the announcement recently made by Dowie at Zion City that hereafter all faithful members of his Church who marry must first have his written consent or else the marriage will not be recognized by the Church, it develops that the First Apostle has gone a step further and means to direct to a certain extent the matter of Zion's birth rate. Dowie has always expressed admiration for President Roosevelt and has always opposed race suicide to the greatest possible extent, although he himself had two children.

Now, however, in order to show how he feels on the matter of race suicide, which he touches upon frequently in his sermons, Dowie has issued a command that from now on every couple married in Zion shall lead a little lamb to the baptismal font each year.

One child a year is to be the rule, and from now on it will only be necessary to ask a man how long he has been married to know the exact size of his family.

THE TYPHOID SITUATION.

Many More Cases Than Last Year, Three-fifths Being in Brooklyn.

The Board of Health gave out yesterday figures regarding the prevalence of typhoid fever in Greater New York. For a week ending Aug. 12, 1905, there were 445 cases in all five boroughs, of which 148 occurred in the borough of Brooklyn. Forty-two of the 148 were in the Thirtieth ward, which includes Bath Beach and the territory adjacent. For the corresponding week in 1904 there were 100 cases of typhoid in the five boroughs with 52 cases in the borough of Brooklyn.

For the week ending yesterday there were 232 cases, 151 of which were in Brooklyn. Forty-one of these were in the Thirtieth ward. During the corresponding week in 1904 there were 114 cases, 30 of which were in Brooklyn.

WOMAN IN PARK LAKE.

Prospect Park Laborer, Michael O'Neill, Rescued Her From Drowning.

A well dressed woman walked into Prospect Park, Brooklyn, yesterday at noon and strolled around for an hour. Several cops whom she passed noted that she appeared to be troubled, but as her conduct was proper they did not interfere. Michael O'Neill, a park laborer of 635 Atlantic avenue, saw her run past the base of the Terrace Bridge and either jump or tumble into the lake. He went into the water and dragged her out.

The woman was taken to the Litchfield Mansion. On the way she clutched her hair repeatedly and mumbled. The ambulance surgeon summoned from the Flatbush Hospital said she apparently was suffering from a mental disorder, and took her away for treatment. She said she was Elizabeth Wilson, 37 years old, of 37 Pilling street, Brooklyn.

NEGROES KILL A POLICEMAN

And Wound His Comrade in Effort to Escape of Two Negroes.

NYACK, N. Y., Aug. 19.—Two Haverstraw policemen, John Cahill and William Springfield, were shot by two negroes at 11 o'clock to-night as they were taking two negro women to the county jail at New City. Cahill was shot in the head and killed instantly. Springfield's wound is in the thigh and he probably will recover. Driving their prisoners in a surrey, the policemen had reached that section in the suburbs of Haverstraw known as "The Flats," where the negroes live in brick yards and populated largely by negroes.

There the prisoners made a sudden effort to escape and at the same instant two negroes stepped from the bushes beside the road. One of them placed a revolver close to Cahill's head and fired. Springfield jumped and was shot as he leaped from the surrey.

An alarm was quickly sounded, but before any one reached the scene both the prisoners and the assailants had disappeared. At midnight a posse was organized to pursue them and a reward of \$1,000 was offered for their arrest.

The names of the negroes are unknown, but it is believed that they are men who have been living in a hotel near the brick yards with the two women. The women are Mary Brown and Maud Sisco. Their names appear on the census of the Flats, which have been living in Haverstraw but a few weeks.

ROOSEVELT'S AID GIVES NEW HOPE

Believed to Have Advised Belligerents to Make Concessions.

APPROACHED JAPAN FIRST.

Showed Both That Further Fighting Would Be Costly and Useless.

Baron Kaneko's Many Visits to Oyster Bay New Explained—President Is Believed to Have Induced the Mikado, Through His Financial Agent, to Make the Terms Easier—Baron Rosen Leaves Sagamore Hill in Soothing Mood, and the President Seems Happy After the Hour and a Half Conference.

OSTEN BAY, N. Y., Aug. 19.—With the arrival here of Baron Rosen at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon the scene of the peace negotiations is again shifted to Oyster Bay, and just as on Aug. 5, after the Mayflower ceremonies, when everybody believed that peace was sure to come, so to-day after the President's conference there is a belief that he has succeeded in casting oil on the troubled waters, averting a disastrous ending of the negotiations.

What the proposal was that the President laid before the Russians he has declined to make public. Baron Rosen declined to give a hint, but both the President and Baron Rosen were very cheerful after the interview, and when Baron Rosen and Prince Kondacheff drove away from Sagamore Hill they looked and professed themselves to be in the best of spirits.

Baron Kaneko's visit yesterday is now partly explicable. It is believed that the irreducible minimum of the Japanese was laid before the President by Baron Kaneko, and that by the President's persuasions, and Baron Kaneko, who is constantly in communication with the Mikado, has succeeded in enabling the President to promise the Russians certain additional concessions, though the extent of them cannot now be known.

But it is believed that on the other hand the President has earnestly urged upon Baron Rosen the necessity for some further concessions on the Russian side so that peace, which the President has so much at heart, may be brought about.

Baron Rosen will lay the President's suggestions before Mr. Witte, his senior, to-morrow, and Mr. Witte, in turn, will lay them by cable before the Czar. It is expected, when the conference reassembles at Portsmouth on Tuesday, it will not break up, as was supposed, but will have new matter to discuss and will continue in session.

The President would in no wise discuss the conference between himself and Baron Rosen, but the President's general ideas on the situation are pretty well known. The President really and sincerely believes that peace is the best thing for the two belligerents as well as for the world at large. It is believed that the President announced to Baron Rosen his firm conviction that Russia can gain little by continuing to fight. He does not mean Russia should humiliate herself and accept peace at any price, but he believes that if Russia allows herself to be led by her pride to fight on she as well as Japan will suffer incalculable losses to no good purpose.

The President, it is believed, felt convinced that, regardless of statements published to the contrary, Russia has resigned herself to the fact that she will have to pay some indemnity. But it is believed that through Baron Kaneko he has succeeded in persuading the Japanese Government to bring that indemnity within the bounds of possibility for Russia. The President, it is thought, worked hard with Baron Kaneko and his facts and figures during the Baron's many visits here, but in the end, it is supposed, the President succeeded in his endeavors.

The Mikado's great respect for the President is well known and he would be likely to concede to the President what he could never bring himself to concede to Russia without undue persuasion.

The President, through Assistant Secretary Peirce, has been in constant touch with the negotiations, and the secret proposal he made to Baron Rosen to-day, it is supposed, he held in reserve against a possible crisis such as came at the close of yesterday's session of the conference.

He has, in all probability, pointed out to Baron Rosen that, indemnity and all, it will be cheaper in the end for Russia to end the conflict and to devote herself to internal improvements and to the development of her vast resources; that the first thing Russia should do is to build up a navy. He has shown the Russians; it is thought, that without a navy that same island of Sakhalin is of very small value, and as according to the President's idea it takes a generation to build up a navy he probably suggested that Sakhalin is not worth bothering about.

Besides Sakhalin and the indemnity re-

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ROOSEVELT SAVED A CRISIS.

ALL HOPE SEEMED FAST BEFORE HE SUMMONED ROSEN.

Negotiations Had Come to a Standstill, and It Is Now Believed Russians Honestly Thought War Would Go On—Respect for America Is a Strong Factor.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Aug. 19.—The status of the peace negotiations has not been changed by the action of President Roosevelt in summoning Baron Rosen, one of the Russian plenipotentiaries to Oyster Bay, but the hope of a successful outcome has been greatly strengthened through the President's decision not to stand silent and idle if the time came when his mediation might be necessary to save the day.

More than once it has been predicted in the Portsmouth despatches to THE SUN that Mr. Roosevelt would make a final effort to produce harmony between the Russian and the Japanese envoys. If the worst came to the worst, and that the prediction has been verified has created no surprise among those who were aware how deeply he was concerned in the endeavor to secure a termination of the Far Eastern hostilities. His conference with Baron Rosen to-day marks the beginning of a supreme effort on the President's part to bring success out of the Portsmouth conference.

Although the center of interest and importance in connection with the negotiations has been transferred for the time being from Portsmouth to Sagamore Hill, enough developed here to-day to confirm the impression that the Russians are honest in their declarations that they regarded the conference as having virtually ended with the session of yesterday.

Accepting their view as correct, it is apparent that unless the President succeeds in bringing about a favorable change in the situation the war will go on, provided always, however, that the Japanese are not withholding until the very last moment a great surprise that will serve to prevent the conference from being an utter failure.

To those who earnestly desire peace there is much cause for hope in the knowledge that Japan regards America as one of her best friends, whose good opinion she is anxious to retain, and in this lies the likelihood that Mr. Roosevelt may succeed in securing from the Mikado sufficient concessions to Russia to prevent a break in the negotiations.

No reasonable person can doubt that the President, in his conference yesterday with Baron Kaneko, the Japanese financial agent in the United States, expressed the same views that he laid before Baron Rosen of the Russian mission in their interview to-day. Baron Kaneko appears to be the President's unofficial channel of communication with the Government at Tokio, and this apparently accounts for the fact that no member of the Japanese mission was summoned to Oyster Bay.

Those who are acquainted with the President's earnest wish to prevent a continuance of the Russian-Japanese war, and who have some understanding of his way of doing business, are confident that he has not again assumed a prominent part in the effort to obtain peace without any practical plan in mind to accomplish the result upon which he has set his heart.

That the President summoned Baron Rosen merely to express to him the hope that the conference would not adjourn without signing a treaty of peace is inconsistent with Mr. Roosevelt's methods. Naturally the great influence he wields in the affairs of the world as the President of the United States is sufficient to cause other nations to give careful and respectful attention to whatever suggestions he may bring to their attention. But so determined is the President to stop the bloody conflict in the Far East that he will hardly be limited by what some people may consider to be the proper function of a neutral.

Mr. Roosevelt has never paid much attention to precedents. He said once that he made his own precedents and managed to get along pretty well notwithstanding. That he has some practical suggestions to make to the peace envoys or their governments is not to be doubted, and Baron Rosen, it is reasonable to suppose, carried away from Oyster Bay a message that contained more than a mere expression of hope on the part of the American Chief of State that the plenipotentiaries of Russia and Japan will make another effort to get together upon the point of divergence between them.

As the representative of a Government which, in spite of its belief in the justice of the cause of one belligerent, has observed a neutrality of the most correct character between both of them, President Roosevelt is in a position to wonder in the direction of breaking the present seemingly hopeless deadlock. There are many practical ways for a settlement which he could advance, and it is to be expected that he has gone about his work in a practical way. The prevailing opinion here is that the President is now in touch with the Japanese Government, through Baron Kaneko, to ascertain what concessions Japan would be willing to make to secure a compromise with Russia. That he has already ascertained that the chances of this are not altogether bright, and it is suggested here that his conference with Baron Rosen will be for the purpose of letting the Russian envoy know what Japan is prepared to offer.

But it is recalled that when the President was endeavoring to persuade Russia and Japan to hold a peace conference statements from Europe that the Kaiser was opposed to the President's efforts were denied in an authoritative quarter in Washington. While the source of this authority cannot be disclosed, it is not improper to say that it was extremely high and couldn't be disregarded. The declaration was made in the quarter whence the demand emanated that not only was the Kaiser not opposed to the President's efforts toward peace but was heartily in favor of them and had so expressed himself.

In the best informed circles in Washington the belief prevailed that Emperor William had done much to bring success to President Roosevelt's venture as a peacemaker. The President of France is regarded also as in sympathy with the movement to stop the war in the Far East, and the United States Government believes that he can be depended upon to lend his powerful influence with the Czar to that end if he has not become convinced that the Russians at Portsmouth have already made

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